



THE CIVILIAN

A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

FEATURES.

The New Labour Party and the Civil Service.
Cancel It.
Reparation and Restitution.
Canada's Pledged Honour (Cartoon).
Roll of Honour.
Faith, Hope and Hilarity.
A New Policy.
Women's Page.
Dominion Customs Association.
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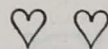
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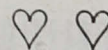
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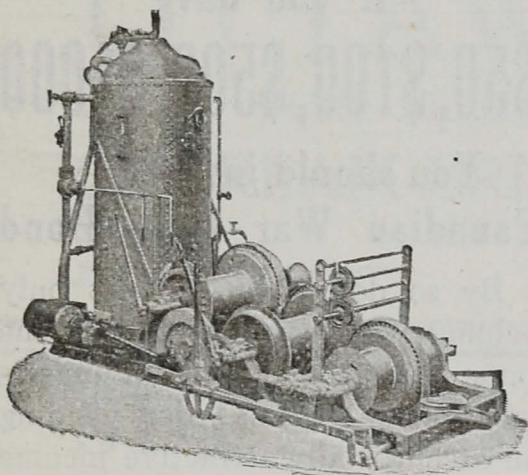
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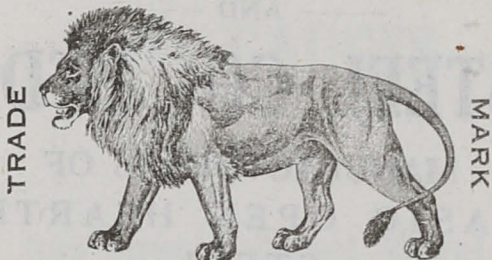
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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

No. 22

The New Labour Party and the Civil Service

(The Civil Service of the British Isles has arrived at a stage in its experience not without its analogy in Canada. Our namesake, The Civilian, of London, England, publishes an article in a January issue suggesting an affiliation of salary earners for the purpose of protection. The article is here reproduced in full and is recommended to the studious consideration of civil servants generally.—(Editors.)

Several weeks ago, in dealing with this subject, we indicated that we were disposed to change our opinion as to the desirability of the salaried Civil Service joining the Labour Party in view of the intention of that Party to make a definite appeal to brain workers and manual workers alike. It is necessary to return to this question and to discuss it more definitely because, since we wrote, the idea of joining the Labour Party has been vigorously discussed throughout

the Government Service and is receiving support in quarters which would have scorned the proposal even a few years ago. Evidence of this interest has been found in our own columns, and it is noteworthy that at a recent Council meeting the Second Division clerks, by no means a body of extremists, took a proposal to join the Labour Party sufficiently seriously to appoint a Sub-Committee to discuss the matter and report. It is certain that there will be a sufficiently strong

CANCEL IT

HON. MR. BALLANTYNE MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO BUY HIS WAY INTO PARLIAMENT BY THE OPERATION OF A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER HAS REPUDIATED AND DECLARED TO BE AT AN END. THE MATTER CANNOT BE SIDETRACKED OR IGNORED. AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MUST BE FORTHCOMING FROM THE PREMIER — THE MAN WHO PUBLICLY PLEDGED HIS WORD AGAINST PATRONAGE IN DECEMBER LAST. IF THERE IS NO SOUND DEFENCE FOR THE APPOINTMENT MADE IT MUST BE CANCELLED WITHOUT DELAY. IF THERE IS SUCH A DEFENCE THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO IT.

—*Toronto Globe.*

body of opinion in the Second Division in favour of the proposal to prevent the reference to the Sub-Committee from becoming a mere shelving or dilatory action.

In view of this general activity it is impossible to preserve an ostrich-like attitude and to pretend that nothing is likely to happen. What we have steadily prophesied has come to pass. The Government—not only the present Government, but the previous War Governments—by its *non possumus* attitude on the War-bonus question has driven the civil servant to take stock of his position. As we anticipated, he has come to the con-

clusion that, within certain limits, he must adopt the customary methods of organized labour, and in many cases he has decided that, solely as a matter of self-interest and self-protection, he should join forces with organized labour in its Parliamentary action. He has at last grasped the fact that unless he gets busy he will be ground between the upper and nether millstone. For him the Treasury represents the governing class, the upper millstone; organized labour, with its recourse to the strike, the nether. Looking round the House of Commons he sees that the vast majority of its members come from the wealthy

REPARITION AND RESTITUTION.

The Government is clearly guilty of an offence against the whole staff of the Ottawa post office, and against the public service of Canada. The Premier's own words stand on record against him, just as Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's when he admitted at the outbreak of the war that Germany had committed an offence against Belgian neutrality. Whatever promises the Government may make, as they have done in the past, of doing better in future, reparation for the wrong committed is first necessary; and the way to make honest reparation is to *cancel the orders in council relating to the patronage appointments of the collectorship of customs in Montreal and the postmastership in Ottawa.*—Ottawa Citizen.

classes, representing various interests—land, commerce, the learned professions, etc. A substantial group speaks for Labour. Hardly a soul of the 670 speaks for that large section of the consumers to which he belongs. Naturally enough he is left out in the cold every time. His efforts to give his children a good education are handicapped by the imposition of a heavy income tax, which weighs on him out of all proportion to the burden borne by those above him in the social scale. Since the House of Commons, as we have pointed out, consists chiefly of

rich men who have their own pockets to look after, he expects no relief from above. On the other hand, he has still to fight against the prejudice which organized labour has shown towards the "clerk," and he has yet to get rid of the idea that the civil servant of the lower grades is a person who gets a good salary for little work. That is the sort of feeling, exemplified as he believes in the attitude of Post Office Unionism, which has hitherto helped to keep him away from the Labour Party.

But times have changed. The La-

bour Party's decision to appeal to the brain workers of the country could not have come at a more opportune moment. Apart from such political considerations as the lack of political programmes and purpose in the older political parties and the administrative muddle and inefficiency of the Civil Service, which tend to sway him towards any party with a programme and an ideal, the civil servant is, as we have said, casting round him for a method of political union with all who work for their living. What, then, more natural than that he should propose to join the Labour Party, either through his Association or as an individual member of the new local parties?

At this point a new consideration arises. If his small organization enters the Labour Party it may well be swamped. On the other hand, if he joins as an individual member, he gives up at once what should be a valuable political weapon, the association with his colleagues in his daily work. He questions, therefore, whether either course will be wholly wise. And, even while he doubts and discusses, he observes that precisely the same leaven has been working in other middle-class organizations like his own—*e.g.*, the Secondary Assistant Masters' Association and the National Union of Teachers. Both are taking the situation seriously, and, of course, they merely voice publicly the sort of discussion which is going on right through the lower middle classes. Does not this suggest the next development? *It is the merest political wisdom that all these bodies should be conferring together to work out their own political salvation.* No one can doubt that if the N.U.T. joined the Labour Party the Second Division clerks would be more likely to gain than if the teachers stayed outside. They worked together with excellent results over the "Holmes Circular." We believe that if they had fought the bonus question together, as we often suggested, they would now

be in a much better position. Similarly, if the salaried workers of the Civil Service joined the Labour Party it is certain that their decisions would react directly on the teachers. The moral is obvious. The decision should be a joint one. If it appeared that a decision to join the Labour Party would cause a disruption in the Associations concerned, then it would still be possible to organize very effective political action on behalf of the lower middle classes. We have never believed that Parliament should attempt to represent interests as such, but it is clearly wrong that any large section of the consumers should be totally misrepresented; yet that is the position of the lower middle classes, and they suffer accordingly. No one will fight their battles for them. They must do it themselves. They can do it, either inside the Labour Party or as a group outside it. They have education and experience of affairs. With their organized bodies as a nucleus there are many constituencies, like those of suburban London, which they could fight with excellent prospect of success at a very small expense to the membership of the Associations. Indeed, they must fight or perish.

Finally, we would suggest that at this time of political awakening the salaried workers of the Service should demand full political rights. We imagine that the Labour Party, with its faith in full citizenship and its demands for nationalization, would not assent to the exclusion from full citizenship of a set of men and women whose qualifications in education and character have been so thoroughly tested as those of a civil servant. There, however, we must leave this highly important question for the time being.

There are 1,000 employees of the United States Food Administration in the offices of the central organization at Washington. Besides the central staffs there is a large organization in each of the States under direction of the State Food Administrator.

FAITH, HOPE, AND HILARITY.

A. G. Acres, Secretary of the Ottawa Patronage Committee, has been found guilty of the "most serious crime of the century," a crime that "for generations has been the root of many political evils." "He has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national services. He has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the constituencies, and he has affected the independence of Parliament itself." The Government has exhausted its natural resources to the full extent of its physical and mental capacity in the almost vain endeavour to find a penalty to fit the crime. The Government's moral capacity was also subjected to a severe test. To be stoned to death was suggested, but one of the ministers only recently entering public life recalled the fact that a saint had once been put to death in this manner. This information was confirmed by reference to Hansard, and the suggestion was thereby doomed as it is unconstitutional to condemn a member of a Patronage Committee or other criminal by referring to a previous debate. Burning at the stake was suggested, but a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate this hastily spoken idea and it was discovered from one of our co-patriots in the province of Quebec that a lady by the name of "Joan" had once been separated from life in this manner. It was decided unanimously that the conduct of a lady could not be used constitutionally as a precedent for action by the Government. Drowning, hanging, crucifying were suggested, only to be turned down as unworthy means whereby to implement the pre-election pledges of the Government. Some condign form of punishment, lasting, poignant, excruciating, must be discovered. Time passed without elucidating the problem until a minister whose large experience in affairs of state had taught him the meaning of the words "exquisite torture," solved the problem. He decided that the criminal should be sentenced for life to the "Black Hole of Calcutta" in Canada. And so A. G. Acres was appointed to the *Civil Service*. And now abideth Faith, Hope and Hilarity, but the greatest of these is *Hilarity*.

SERVICE FLAGS.

Service flags are on sale at 22 Sparks street. The prices are: 50 cents for one maple leaf, 75 cents for two leaves, \$1.00 for three, and 10

cents for each additional leaf. Prices will be given on application for flags for members of large institutions. Proceeds are for the Prisoners of War Fund.

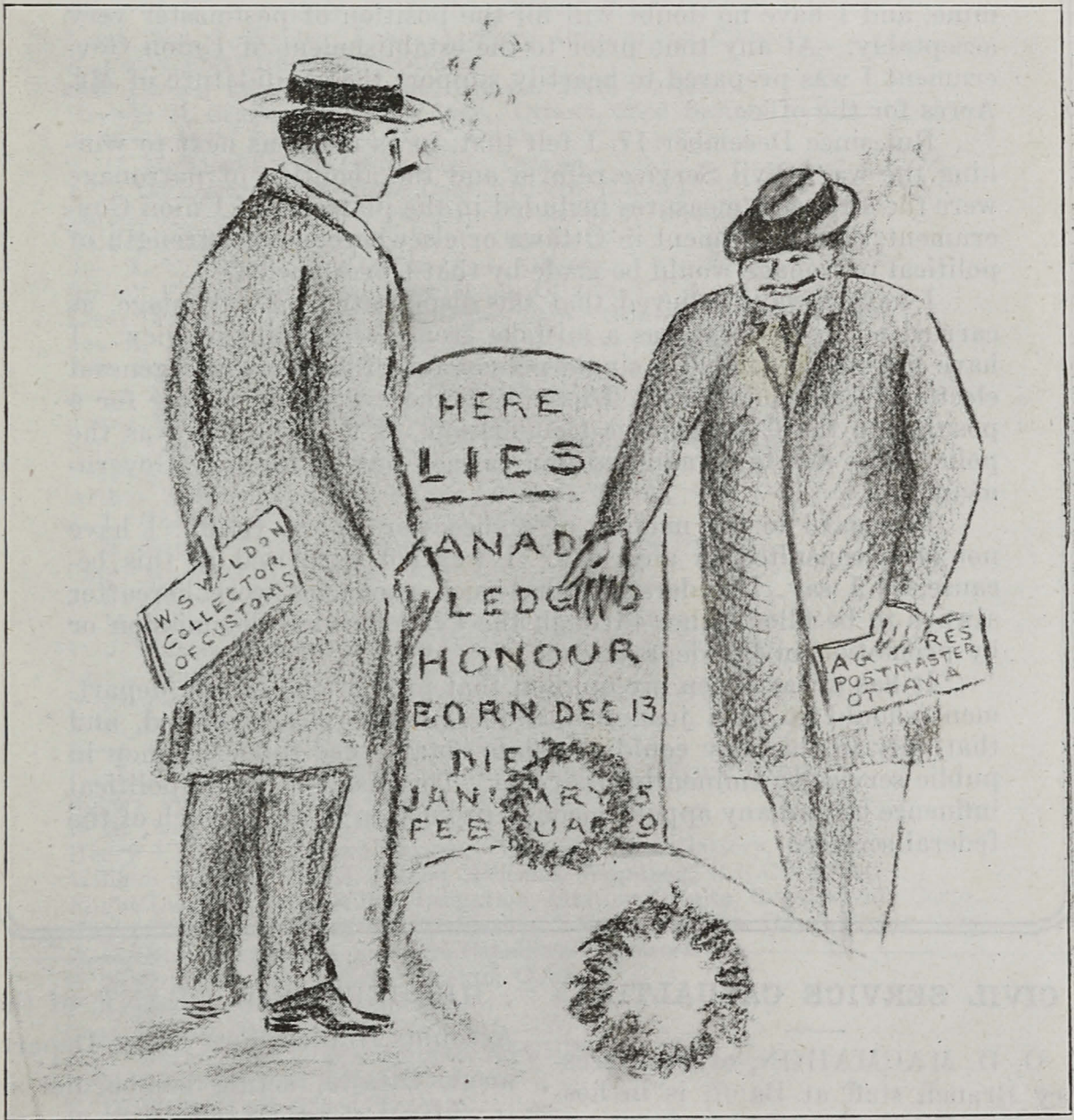
It Was Only a Scrap of Paper

On December 13 last, at the Canadian Capital, the Premier delivered himself in definite and unequivocal terms. He announced that his new Union Government had already accomplished three great reforms. These he enumerated as follows:

"First, we have abolished patronage, and no Government will dare to bring it back.

"Second, the Civil Service Act has been made applicable to the Outside as well as the Inside Service.

—*Toronto Globe.*



January 25—W. S. Weldon appointed Collector of Customs, Port of Montreal.
February 9—A. G. Acres appointed Postmaster at Ottawa.

HURRAH FOR JERRY CHABOT.

The following letter over the signature of J. L. Chabot, Esq., M.D., M.P., appeared in the Ottawa Journal of Feb. 12th:

Sir,—The first I knew of the actual appointment of Mr. A. G. Acres to the position of postmaster of Ottawa was when I read of it in the newspapers. I wish in anything I may say not to appear as attacking Mr. Acres, as he is a personal friend and supporter of mine, and I have no doubt will fill the position of postmaster very acceptably. At any time prior to the establishment of Union Government I was prepared to heartily support the candidature of Mr. Acres for the office.

But since December 17, I felt that, in as much as next to winning the war, Civil Service reform and the abolition of patronage were the strongest measures included in the platform of Union Government, no appointment in Ottawa or elsewhere on the strength of political patronage would be made by that Government.

I have always believed that the dispensation of patronage, as carried on in Ottawa, was a mistake from every point of view. I have not recommended a single person for office since the general election in December last. I have referred everybody asking for a position to the Civil Service Commission. I thought this was the policy that was to be adopted and carried out by the new Government.

In regard to the naming of a successor to Mr. Gouin, I have not been consulted in any way. I was not surprised at this because, as I say, I understood that such vacancies were hereafter always to be filled either through the Civil Service Commission or by promotion in the departments.

It has always been my opinion that promotions in any department should go as a just reward for good service rendered, and that only in this way could the state obtain that full efficiency in public service so eminently desirable. There should be no political influence behind any appointment or promotion in any branch of the federal service.

CIVIL SERVICE CASUALTIES.

O. D. MACMAHON, of the Forestry Branch staff at Banff, is in hospital in England, suffering from gas.

GEORGE McNUTT, of the Public Works, whose home is at Sturgeon Falls, and who enlisted with the 159th Battalion, has been dangerously wounded.

HERBERT DOW GRANT, of the Accounts Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, acting bombardier in the 8th Brigade, C.F.A., is now officially recorded as killed in action on November 29th, 1917. He was in his twenty-seventh year and entered the Service in 1912.

The Roll of Honour.

Volunteers from the Public Service of Canada for active military service.
Number of names previously published—4,248.

NINETY-FIRST LIST.

S. S. Seovil, External Affairs, Ottawa, Railway Troops.
Lieut. J. A. Argue, Library of Parliament, Flying Corps.
S. J. Person, Justice, Ottawa, Forestry Corps.
Capt. Laurent Beaudry, Justice, Ottawa.
Sergt. E. R. A. Taschereau, Justice, Ottawa, C.A.V.C.
Lieut. Wm. J. Webber, Public Archives, Ottawa, 2nd Pioneers.
H. Cross, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
Geo. Davies, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, 224th Battalion.
Herbert D. Grant, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, 32nd Battery, C.F.A.
J. McCormick, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
T. D. McDonald, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
I. U. DesRosiers, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, C.A.M.C.
Carmel H. James, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, 207th Battalion.
Roland N. Kidd, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
Jos. A. E. Hebert, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
Russell F. Tubman, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, C.F.A.
Lieut. Francois Vaillant, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, Forestry Corps.
Jos. A. Mulrooney, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, C.A.M.C.
John S. Ringrose, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.
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Capt. W. P. Gill, Finance, Ottawa.
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Robert Ford, Insurance, Ottawa, 53rd Battery.
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A. C. Gray, Post Office, Toronto, Canadian Engineers.
G. S. Graham, Post Office, Toronto, C.A.S.C.
P. K. Goold, Post Office, Toronto.
Chas. Hickey, Post Office, Toronto.
N. J. Moran, Post Office, Toronto, Royal Flying Corps.
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to:
THE CIVILIAN, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.

Ottawa, February 15, 1918



THE NATIONAL DUTY.

WE MUST GO ON OR GO UNDER.

—Lloyd-George.

If we are not careful, we may fail at this last great moment. Canada has written two splendid pages in the history of the war. What a pity if the sequel to the volume is not so strong as its first and second parts. I cannot make this too strong. We need many more men.

—Sir George Foster.

To the women of Canada whose spirit has been so splendid and so inspiring in this hour of devotion and sacrifice, I bid God speed in the manifold works of beneficence in which they are now engaged and I pray them to aid still more in every field of national service for which they may feel themselves fitted.

—Sir Robert Borden.

Save wheat-bread, beef and bacon. Substitute oatmeal, barley, corn, rice, potatoes, fish. Preserve and store fruit and vegetables. Waste means defeat. Help the fighters to win.

—Hon. W. J. Hanna.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported :

Dead	312
Wounded	437
Prisoners	19

DEAD

H. D. GRANT.

WOUNDED

O. D. MACMAHON.
GEO. McNUTT.

A NEW POLICY.

The Civilian, with shame and humiliation, has to announce to the men of the Postal Service that Mr. A. G. Acres, Secretary of the Ottawa Patronage Committee, has been appointed Postmaster at Ottawa. Mr. Acres was in the C.E.F., but he held honorary rank only in a non-combatant capacity, and his claim as a returned soldier for preferential treatment has been repudiated by the officers of the Great War Veterans Association. Mr. Acres' only qualification seems to be that he carried on the Patronage System—a system which the Government has deprecated "as threatening the independence of Parliament."

So far as *The Civilian* is concerned, every word in the English vocabulary might be abolished except the one word WAR. War against the Hun is our religion. If every vocation and pastime of our people were abolished, and only war preparations in its most intense form were prosecuted, *The Civilian* would applaud. No aggressiveness would be too aggressive in the attempt to beat down the vampire Hun in Europe. Loyally has *The Civilian* supported the Government since the war began, piously has it prayed that a government favourable to a prodigious war effort would guide Canada's destinies until the conclusion of hostilities. If, however, it develops that a malignant canker poi-

sons the body politic which is directing Canada's effort to protect our homes, our women and our honour, it is the self-evident duty of loyal citizenship to point it out by every legitimate means.

The faith of our beloved grandmothers is full of contradictions of forms, ceremonies, liturgies and creeds, upon which their descendants have been unable to agree. To the normal man, whose mind is unable to conceive the mysteries of Metaphysics, there is one significant principle which should flourish in common in all systems of religion or philosophy. It is the principle of *The Square Deal*. Men may come, accumulating wealth, power, prestige, and men may go, leaving all behind except their record, and it is all of no avail unless *The Square Deal* has been the guiding principle of their lives.

Whether civil servants enjoy the benefits of *The Square Deal*, or whether they do not, they have had in the past little or no recourse in the way of redress. Those in the upper ranks whose ancestors chanced to come over in the Mayflower, or who may have a friend in the capitalistic class may get a hearing from officialdom. But the under-dog, the under-paid, the man without a pull, has no court of appeal, and must suffer the penalty of his penury or lack of Norman blood. No defender arises to champion the cause of Public Service or of public servants so far as Canada is concerned. The time has come when those whose blood still tingles at injustice and whose blood still boils at the remembrance of broken pledges, are considering whether the axe is not more powerful than the pen.

In our first article to-day we find our confreres in the Civil Service in the British Isles driven to desperation to find some means to combat the tyranny of capital and power in parliamentary hands. The Labour Party in the British Isles is being completely re-organized and a union for the

purposes of self-defence is being considered by the old country service with this new party. The movement across the water is placed squarely before our readers to-day for most serious reflection. Union with the Labour Party as at present constituted in Canada would not be entertained by any sane man, but a thorough reconnaissance of every conceivable position upon which the Service can get a footing and dig itself in in defence and protection must be made. An affiliation with the Great War Veterans Association is very probable in the near future. Conversations of an informal kind have already taken place in this connection and this is the most natural and most desirable of all affiliations. Students of Civil Service affairs, after past and especially recent experiences, believe that governments will never deal fairly with the Civil Service while it is in its present defenceless condition.

A storm is brewing in the British Isles, which promises to break out after the war in an inundation of Socialism, Syndicalism and Guildism. Land monopoly is one of the causes. Canada has its conscienceless monopolists who respect not a word of honour howsoever solemnly it be pronounced. If civil servants have any spirit left in their bodies they will organize and affiliate with other wage earners and so bring to bear the only argument appreciated by the governors of Canada — the argument of Numerical Strength.

Win the war.

Fight patronage.

Patronage is the white plague of public service.

If certain recent appointees to high positions read the newspapers, they must be proud of themselves.

The list of civil servants decorated for services at the front has lengthen-

ed rapidly of late. Probably there are some winners of crosses and medals not yet reported.

The "heatless days" closing of certain government offices once more demonstrated the large part that government rents play in providing revenue for many big privately-owned buildings.

Unless some unexpected lists are received, the Ninety-First section of the Roll of Honour, published in this issue, will probably be the last full-page list printed.

The Civilian hopes to get a photograph (no, a flashlight, as it would be done in the dark) of Stewart McClenaghan and A. E. Fripp leading A. G. Acres up the steps of the Post Office at Ottawa. On the same evening all the postal clerks and other civil servant sympathizers will no doubt serenade The Two Macs and place garlands upon the cuspidors containing the Patronage funds.

At the last moment as *The Civilian* is going to press, an advance notice appears in the newspapers of the terms of the long sought Order in Council. No joy will be too extravagant in the country and in the Service if the O. in C. carries out the pledges of the Government. This journal will abandon its vogue of "Timon of Athens" and become Micawberite; disseminating nothing but good cheer and optimism on all sides. To know that we may cease criticism and cheer on the war work of the Government will give a new lease of life and hope to public servants in all parts of Canada.

IN DESPATCHES.

Major G. H. Cook, of the Customs, Port of Quebec, was recently mentioned in official despatches of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE VETERINARIES.

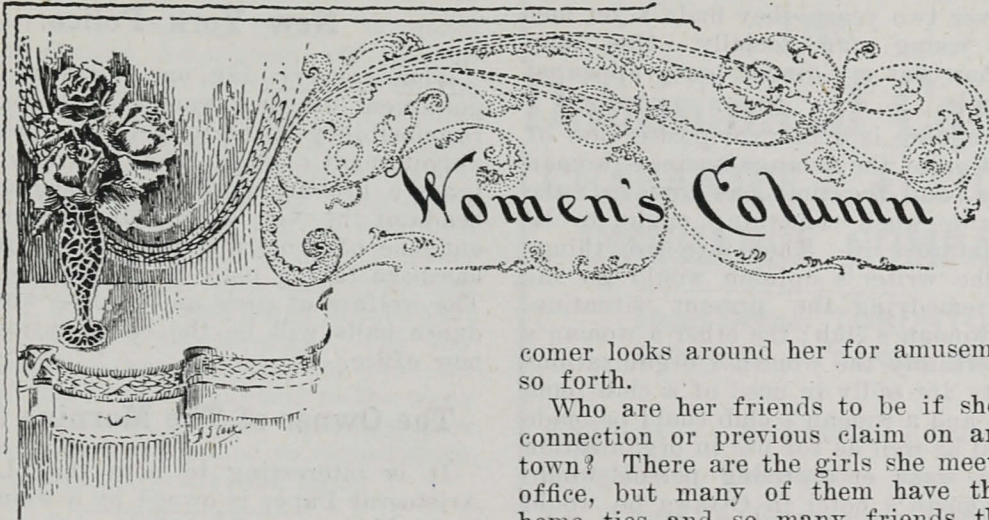
The Central Canada Veterinary Association is one of those organizations in which civil servants take the chief part. The annual meeting was held in Ottawa last week and the business transacted was of the usual progressive character. Dr. Torrance, veterinary director-general, was re-elected Honorary President; Dr. George Hilton, chief of the Health of Animals Branch, President; Dr. A. B. Wickware, pathologist, Secretary-Treasurer, and the following are members of the executive for 1918: Drs. Etienne, Mulligan, Hollingsworth, Young, Metcalfe, Langevin, Pallister and Higgins.

OUR DECORATIONS WON.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. J. F. C. Maunder, Canadian Field Artillery, a member of the staff of the Dept. of the Interior. The investiture took place at Buckingham Palace last week. Lieut. Maunder has been overseas since 1915 and was at the Somme, Vimy, Cambrai and Passchendaele. He has been in command of the 27th Battery for some time.

A Bar to the Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. D. C. Draper, indicating that the decoration has been earned a second time. Lieut.-Col. Draper is a Montreal Customs man and his splendid military career is well known to *Civilian* readers.

A Military Cross is awarded to Lieut. George H. Ferguson, of the Canadian Engineers, in civil life hydrological expert of the Commission of Conservation. Lieut. Ferguson went overseas as captain of the Hydrological Corps, but transferred to the Canadian Engineers and reverted to the rank of lieutenant in order to get to France. That was two years ago. He has two brothers in khaki. The family belong to Toronto.



A Business Woman's Club.

Much talk of the need of a business woman's club has lately been carried on by a number of women in the city—some of it finding its way into our daily papers. That such a club is needed, and needed badly, in Ottawa, no one who has any interest in the business woman's problems can gainsay. In Ottawa there is positively no niche into which the business woman can fit. She comes to the city to earn her living and her first difficulty is a search for a boarding house. She sets out with the idea of getting into a home where the people are "nice and refined" and may be the means of her meeting some congenial friends. She looks for such an ideal for only a few days, when as a result of her search she knows that such a thing is almost unknown in Ottawa. The few exceptions only serve to prove the rule.

She has found out that she will have to room in one house and take her meals at another. A hall bedroom is worth from ten to twenty dollars a month, according to location, with no drawing room privileges. If you could just see the shabby carpets and furniture!

A few really good houses charge from \$25 to \$30 a month for board only. Her salary being fifty dollars a month, she is compelled to choose a house where they have seating capacity for 36 and have over a hundred on their eating list. Homelike, isn't it? The lunch and dinner hours resolve themselves into a mad scramble for a serviette and a place at table before it gets mussed or before the meat is overcooked, or cold, or both. One doesn't even dare to lay one's coat off in the confusion. For this haven of comfort the modest sum of fifteen dollars is paid. A lunch counter meal would be restful and dignified in comparison; yet one would hardly say that a business woman must live at a lunch counter.

At last some kind of place to sleep in and another to eat in have been secured (one doesn't dine on \$50 a month), and the new-

comer looks around her for amusement, and so forth.

Who are her friends to be if she has no connection or previous claim on anyone in town? There are the girls she meets in her office, but many of them have their own home ties and so many friends that they haven't time to bother with her. Once in a great while they will ask her to a large tea. Her chief's wife does not call on her and invite her to dinner to meet some of her friends. It isn't done, you know, for some reason or other.

What does her church do for her? No one but the district visitor bothers her, and then only with a strictly district call, which, you understand, is not to be returned. Oh, yes, there are the church young people's societies which she may join, but the young people themselves haven't bothered looking her up and urging her to become one of them and she hardly feels like offering herself to their smug patronage. Don't imagine for a moment that she will go around weeping or grouching over this neglect. She probably makes a joke of it, like one girl who told the writer that certainly she kept on paying her pew rent and other church obligations for perhaps some day she would need the clergyman to marry or bury her, and it would be so nice to have a claim on some one.

Contrast this average business woman's experience with that of, say, a bank clerk, who comes to town on a salary of from \$600 to \$1,000. The best rooming houses are open to him because "men are never in and aren't any trouble anyway"; besides he has a perfectly good club to go to in the Y.M.C.A.

Although the two are drawn from practically the same class, society opens its doors to the man only. The bank directors have their wives ask him to all their smartest dances and he is never at a loss for amusement. He is given ample opportunity to meet young people of both sexes of his own age. Rather a contrast to the experience of two girls I know. Shortly after the war broke out, I had these girls with two others at my home one night to dinner. As my best men friends had gone to war, I didn't attempt to fill their places, but we had just a girls' party, and it seemed to me that it would be quite pleasant to sit and knit all evening. During the evening it transpired

that, although these two girls had been in Ottawa over two years, they hadn't yet met even one young man socially. One may imagine how flat my dinner party appeared to me then!

The foregoing is a fair composite view of the condition of the average business woman in Ottawa, and the time has come—as the walrus said—when something ought to be done to improve it. There are two things that in the writer's opinion would go far towards remedying the present situation. One is a woman's club; the other a woman's hotel. Certainly the women's organizations of the city are sadly in need of a club room or rooms, and a woman's club could be made residential as well as for use in organization work. If some enterprising person would start a woman's hotel in Ottawa he would find his drawing rooms and assembly hall in constant use by the women's societies. There is money in it all right for the person with the right ideas.

It has long been the hope of the Women's Branch of the Ottawa Civil Service Association that a woman's residence of some kind should be established, but it must be put on a purely business basis—nothing of a charitable organization about it—and on a large enough scale that it will appeal to all classes of women, irrespective of salary.

Woman Becomes One of Heads of New York Police.

Almost every day one hears of the appointment of some woman to a position of responsibility hitherto held by men. The appointment of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, for ten years a probation officer, to be one of the heads of the New York Police, is simply the outcome of evolution along these lines that has been taking place in the last few years. The welfare of girls and a close watch over dance halls will be the chief duties of her new office.

The Owner of The Morning Post.

It is interesting to note that London's Aristocrat Paper is owned by a woman, viz., Lady Bathurst. In 1908, on the death of her father, Lord Glenesk, Lady Bathurst, at the age of thirty-seven, took over the paper, and ever since has occupied the managerial chair. The Morning Post contains a special department of society announcement, which are all paid for at so high a rate that the paper's revenue from this department alone is said to exceed half a million dollars a year. It is through The Morning Post that Col. Repington now finds an outlet for his opinions.



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The February meeting of the Women's Branch of Ottawa Association will be held in the lecture hall of the Y.W.C.A. on the evening of Tuesday, 19th inst. The programme is in the hands of Miss Rogers, and the women of the Agriculture Department and something especially good is expected. Business routine will be combined with Red Cross work. Not only is every woman asked to come and help with Red Cross work, but she is also asked to take part in the business of the meeting. The Women's Branch is apt to speak for you—the women of the Service—so come to the meetings and voice any of your opinions there where the officers are bound to regard them. These meetings are yours; use them.

THE IMMORTAL DAY

By Arthur Wallace Peach.

No day is lost in this, your life,
Or in God's great eternity,
If you within its space have done
Some deed of charity.

If you with willing hands took up
A burden greater with the years;
If from your grief you rose to still
Another's bitter tears.

If you, with silent lips around,
Taught yours the lilt of happy song
If, where your reason could not go,
Your faith led, calm and strong.

These days are never lost, they wear
The hue of immortality,
And in God's calendar they shine
For all eternity!

An Irish Bull.

An old officer, walking to his club in Pall Mall, London, stopped to talk to a crossing sweeper, who gave him a military salute as he approached. "You have been in the service, my man?" said the officer. "I have thin, yer honner." "Have you been in any engagements?" "Shure, I was all through the Crimaya war." "Did you get any wounds?" "I was shot through me heart," replied the man without the slightest hesitation. "Get along, fellow!" said the indignant officer, "if you had been shot through the heart you would be as dead as a door nail." "But, shure, sir," said the rascal, "me heart was in me throat at the time."

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DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

The annual meeting of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors was held in Ottawa on 30th and 31st January and 1st February. This body is composed practically altogether of employees of the Dominion Government, many being members of the Inside Service in the Topographical and Geodetic surveys, while others are of the Outside Service whose work is wholly or mainly in the field. There was a good attendance at all the meetings and the papers and addresses given were of the usual high character.

The only social event of the convention was the luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. Mr. J. J. McArthur, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and had on his right as guest of honor, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and on his left Hon. W. J. Roche, ex-Minister of the Interior, and now Chairman of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. These gentlemen and Dr. E. Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, were the principal speakers of the occasion. In the speeches, as in a number of utterances during the convention, the opportunity for service for Dominion land surveyors offered by the great movement, now begun, to restore Canada's returned soldiers to the land, was strongly emphasized. The Dominion Government owes it to the returned soldiers and to the public to take special care to insure the success of those who go into the work of agricultural production, and, therefore, special care must be taken to place the soldiers on such lands as shall give them every chance of success. This means, first of all, a thorough inspection of the areas to be used, and for this primary and all-important work the Dominion land surveyors are obviously best qualified by their training and experience.

Among those who read papers or took part in the discussions of the

convention were Major E. W. Hubbell (Secretary-Treasurer), Dr. W. O. Gliddon, Dr. Otto J. Klotz, Messrs. H. K. Carruthers, W. H. Norrish, G. C. Cowper, J. W. Pierce, H. L. Seymour, T. E. Brown, F. A. McDiarmid, Noulau Cauchon, T. Shanks, G. B. Dodge, J. L. Rannie and T. Fawcett.

The following were elected to office for the ensuing year:

President, J. N. Wallace, Calgary; Vice-President, J. R. Aikens, St. Catharines; Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Hubbell, Ottawa.

Executive—J. L. Rannie, G. H. Blanchet and W. H. Norrish.

Publication and Publicity Committee—E. M. Dennis, H. G. Barber, C. Engler, F. H. Kitto.

Geodetic Surveys—J. L. Rannie and W. M. Dennis.

Topographical Surveys—H. L. Seymour, J. D. Craig, E. J. Wight and W. H. Norrish.

Dominion Lands Surveys—J. W. Pierce, J. R. Akins, F. D. Fawcett, R. C. Purser, J. M. Coté.

Advisory Committee—G. J. Lonegan and A. M. Narraway.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. N. A. Keyes, M.C., appointed to the Department of the Secretary of State, went to the front with the Universities reinforcement to the Princess Pats and won his commission and decoration in the field. He was wounded three times.

Gordon Grant, formerly chief engineer of the Transcontinental railway, has been appointed expert adviser to the Minister of Railways and Canals.

Samuel Maber, of the Interior, is at present chairman of the new Soldiers' Settlement Board.

H. Poynter Bell, librarian of the Census, again demonstrated his abilities as a theatrical manager at the highly successful amateur vaudeville show given in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund last week.

"COME ON, THE TIGERS."

It is questionable if the annals of war can show a more splendid individual record than that of Lieut.-Col. P. E. Bent, V.C., D.S.O., son of F. P. Bent, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Halifax.

It would take columns to tell the whole story—only an outline is possible here.

In December, 1914, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Leicester regiment, being then twenty-three years old. In March, 1916, he was promoted Lieutenant, and then, in rapid succession, Captain, and Major, and was made second in command of his battalion, which, in that summer, was in the heaviest fighting on the front. Early in 1917 he was made temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. On October 1st he was killed in action.

His death was dramatic. A German assault had driven back the battalion to the right as well as the right wing of his own unit. Confusion spread, and a vital part of the British position was in peril of loss. Quickly collecting a reserve platoon, some men of broken companies, and details from other units, Col. Bent led a "forlorn hope" charge that checked the advance of the foe and saved the line. Just as success was achieved a rifle bullet pierced his brain and he fell shouting the battle-slogan of the Leicester—"Come on, the Tigers."

The D.S.O. was awarded to him in his life-time and the story of his death is told in the Order which awarded the Victoria Cross to his memory.

This was a man, and a soldier.

RECOGNITION.

The large part that the Civil Service plays in raising the annual Patriotic Fund subscription in the city of Ottawa was further recognized at the annual meeting of the general organization, when Walter Todd was elected a Vice-President and Messrs.

A. DeB. Tremaine and Fred. Cook were appointed to important committees.

The campaign in Ottawa will be held on March 6th, 7th and 8th, and will be to raise \$500,000, of which amount one-fourth will be for the Red Cross. Last year the city raised \$610,000, of which the Civil Service subscribed \$165,000.

WINNING HIS WAY.

John Osborne Galpin, formerly on the staff of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, and later in other branches of the Service, is winning his way rapidly to the front rank of fighting airmen in England. Readers of *The Civilian* are already aware that this daring pilot of the Royal Naval Air Service won promotion from the rank of Flight Sub-Lieutenant to that of Flight Lieutenant, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for special work in "shooting tin fishes." Now news comes across the water that he has been again promoted—this time to the full rank of Flight Commander. His splendid career is watched with great interest by numerous friends and admirers in Ottawa. John Galpin was for years one of *The Civilian's* most faithful contributors.

NO PATRONAGE.

The largest department in Washington, and easily the most important, is the War Department. It is thoroughly under the Civil Service law. Secretary Baker is an ardent Civil Service advocate, and in the first weeks of the war announced that he would entertain no applications from civilians except through the Civil Service Commission. It is related that he remarked to a friend, "When the Civil Service law is suspended in my department, I am going back to Cleveland."

From Forestry Men at the Front

Lieut. D. A. MacDonald, Royal Flying Corps, England, formerly in the Dominion Forestry Branch as forest assistant, Bow River Forest Reserve, in writing to Director R. H. Campbell, says:

"I completed a six weeks' theory course on flying meteorology, and practical wireless, machine gunnery, engines, rigging and artillery observations, at Reading, about three weeks ago, and am now undergoing higher instruction in these and learning to fly a "bus." It is the most interesting game I can think of and certainly a wonderful technical education at no cost to yourself. I have felt settled since I finally got started in the R. F. C., which I haven't been since this war started. The R.F.C. has a wonderful equipment for instruction and also is perfectly organized. The average cost to the Government for qualifying a pilot from the time of his appointment until his graduation is high. The largest item of this, of course, is damage to machines due to crashes. I expect it will be well on in January before I get my wings since we have many different machines to fly for 20 hours solo and the weather is too "dud" in the winter months to get in much flying. At present the weather is fair for flying about two days a week. Mr. Finlayson, Forestry Branch Inspector for Alberta, asked me to give him some news of operations, etc., in my work. I don't know whether he meant forestry work or flying. Certainly I think that the new machine would be a wonderful acquisition to the Forestry Branch for reconnaissance and photography work. I am not permitted to discuss its capabilities, but I can assure you that it is the fastest machine *in the air*, and can travel and climb tremendous distances with a passenger and *some* load of bombs. From the Crowsnest to

the Brazeau shouldn't take more than two and a half hours."

Captain A. W. Bentley, 48th Brigade, France, formerly of the head office of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, writes to the Director of Forestry:

"Having spent nearly two years out here with the guns, I was very interested to read about the French forests. I have never seen a French forest yet, except from the window of a railway carriage whilst going on leave (three times). The remains of a French forest after our high explosive shell has done its work, is only fit for firewood, and that is so full of splinters that a saw cannot be used. Wedges are the only means of splitting up the pieces.

"I hope to get back some day to where these forests are still intact and unscathed and see one. All our material, beech slabs mostly, is cut up and sent up fresh from the stump. Small pine poles are sent up as gun pit props."

Sergt. B. M. Stitt, Canadian Forestry Corps, France, formerly Chief Fire Ranger under the Dominion Forestry Branch at Pas, Manitoba, in a recent letter says:

"We are still hard at work over here doing our best to supply the growing needs of the front line trenches. We have been cutting white poplar this last two months, most of it going into 2½ in. road plank.

"About one-third of the total acreage in the valley we are now working is under reforestation and it is highly interesting to note the growth and system of planting the young trees. We have cut some 5 ft. and over at the stump. Most of the trees are planted along creeks and between every row of trees a ditch is dug which is kept full of water regulated by small gates or weirs."

DOMINION CUSTOMS ASSN.**Halifax Customs Relief Fund.**

A hearty and spontaneous response has resulted in the appeal issued by President Taylor. The list of contributors from individuals or ports is given below.

While the list remains open, contributions will receive prompt acknowledgment, and the offices desiring to help the good cause should forward their subscriptions without further delay.

Peterborough	\$ 11.00
Thos. Paillaird, St. Clair, N.B.	1.00
Jos. Doucet, Bathurst, N.B. (for staff)	7.00
W. S. Bletcher, Port Hope	1.00
Sault Ste. Marie	33.00
F. Cornu, St. Hilaire, N.B.	1.00
D. F. MacDonald, Port Vernon, P.E.I.	1.00
J. C. Harper, Port Elgin, N.B.	1.00
C. H. McKinley, Point Wolfe, N.B.	1.00
Charlottetown	15.00
G. Wesley McKay, Beaverbrook, N.B.	1.00
St. Stephens, N.B.	8.00
Wal. Wilbur, Dorchester, N.B.	1.00
Rallon Love, St. Morture, N.B.	2.00
Geo. Chubb, Black Bay, N.B.	4.00
D. K. Henderson	1.00
N. S. Hitchins	4.00
A. Campbell	1.00
P. Coughlin	1.00
St. John, N.B.	75.00

\$170.00

\$160 has been forwarded to Mr. W. Gleason, Halifax, Vice-Pres. D.C.A. for Nova Scotia.

Notes by the Way.

The steady increase of membership of the Association is continuing. Among the ports who affiliated since the last issue of *The Civilian* are: Nanaimo, B.C.; Three Rivers, Que.; Kingston, Fort William, and, last but not least, the ancient capital, Quebec. Nine hundred is almost reached, and the thousand mark is due within a few days according to advices received.

Several items forwarded recently were held over owing to absence of the Secretary-Treasurer through illness. Prompt attention is given to all inquirers. — Dominion Customs Association, P. O. Box 253, Ottawa.

Manitoba Customs Association.

At our last regular meeting, held on Jan. 25th, in our new quarters in the Travellers Building, a lengthy session was held and lots of business transacted. A letter of resignation was received from Mr. J. T. Wren, which was received with regrets. Asst. Surveyor Christie was elected to fill the vacancy on the executive. Our by-laws as drafted by the executive were adopted with

a few minor changes. In view of the ports and outports of Manitoba joining our Association, it was decided to change the name to the Manitoba Customs Association, and the fees for members of ports and outports were fixed at: entrance fee \$1.00, yearly dues \$1.00. We now have seven of the officers at the port of Emerson attached to the Association, and Vice-President Glenwright is getting the other ports and outports into line. The Secretary was instructed to have 200 copies of the by-laws prepared and distributed to our members. The Secretary was instructed to revise our Honour Roll for *The Civilian*.

A motion of sympathy was passed to Mrs. Geo. Greenwood and Mr. Crispin. Mr. Greenwood recently died of wounds received while on active service. Mr. Crispin's wife recently met with a tragic end, a revolver having been accidentally discharged, killing Mrs. Crispin instantly.

Mr. Chas. Steen recently joined the R.N.R. and left for Halifax a few days ago. We are glad to welcome back T. W. Cole, M. McKenzie, N. J. Bartlett and M. Sparkes from active service. We are also glad to see V. P. Glenwright is about again after his recent sudden attack of appendicitis.

FIRST V.A.D. HONOR.

Full confirmation is received of the Mention in Despatches, by Sir Douglas Haig, of Miss Alice Houston, Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse, in civil life a member of the Post Office Department staff, Ottawa.

This is the first special recognition won by a Canadian V.A.D. nurse, and the Ottawa Central Nursing Division (the new title of the Ottawa V.A.D.) has received the official congratulations of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas.

This is also the first honor won by a woman of the Canadian Civil Service in the war.

Not much information is available as to the particular service for which Miss Houston is Mentioned, but it is known that she performed notably good service in her ward at a critical period and that the assistant matron of the hospital won the Royal Red Cross at the same time. She and Miss Houston were the only two members of the staff to be honored.

Miss Houston has been in France for about six months.

THE POSTAL JOURNAL

Edited under the auspices of the Postal Clerks' Association of the Dominion of Canada.

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No. 4

HERE AND THERE.

The suggestion of "Captain" that an advisory committee be formed to assist the Civil Service Commission in dealing with our problems is a commendable one, providing that the proposals agreed upon by the two bodies would be carried out by the department. That is a feature that would need to be well thought out.

* * *

Attend branch meetings regularly. That is your duty.

* * *

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, replying to the tirade of Postmaster General Burleson against postal trade unions, made the following remark: "To deny the right of workers in our largest governmental agency to organize is to make a mockery of our faith in democracy. If autocracy is harmful to the morals of our alien enemies abroad, then let us not introduce a species of it into our largest federal institution by attempting to disfranchise industrially the army of postal employees."

The cost of living continues to increase. It now takes between sixty and eighty per cent of the income of the average family to obtain the bare necessary food, fuel, and shelter. Little calculation is required to ascertain how the balance is disposed of. Wages have by no means increased proportionately. Small wonder, then, we hear so much talk of industrial unrest.

TO OUR SECRETARIES.

Dear fellow scribes,—

In my humble opinion, the success of our organization depends a great deal upon the work of the branch secretaries, and it is for this reason and because I know something of the difficulties of the branch secretaries, having served as such for a term of years, that I address this open letter to you, hoping thereby to encourage you in your work. In the first place, in order that a Secretary

may be the success he desires to be, it is necessary that he has his fingers on the pulse of the inner workings of his branch. He must endeavour with the help of his executive to see that meetings are held regularly, and also see that notices of same are duly posted, and in time to allow the members to make the necessary arrangements to be present. It is also important that matters of special interest appear on the agenda, thus creating a feeling of enthusiasm in the coming meeting and thereby assuring a good attendance. He must be prompt in attending to his correspondence, and in making the necessary returns to his provincial Vice-President, and I would call the special attention of you all to the importance of mailing your monthly returns to your proper executive officer as soon as possible after your meeting has taken place. I may point out here that a great improvement is needed in this latter respect. Owing to the fact that so few monthly returns have reached me, I am lacking vital information which these returns would have given me. I know the omission has not been intentional, and shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in this particular. I thank you in anticipation that you will come to my help in this matter.

Above all in order that a Secretary may be an unqualified success, he must make himself acquainted with the disposition of the various members, and govern his actions and dealings with them accordingly. I do not wish you to think that I am the only pebble on the beach, but I have put these few thoughts together in the hope that they may be of help to you. After all, branches are to a very large extent what the secretaries make them, and your Dominion officers are looking to you to see that 1918 proves to be the best yet, and I have the confidence in you to believe that you will do your very best to make this possible. As the officer directly responsible to you, I thank you for your faithful work of the past, and shall be glad if I can be of service to you at any time.

With my best wishes to you all for a successful term of office,

Believe me to be,

Yours fraternally,
(Sgd.) S. W. FOSTER,
Organizing Secretary.

A GOOD PROPOSAL.*(By "Captain," Regina.)*

The members of the Postal Clerks' Association have read with keen interest and delight the utterances of our leading parliamentarians who tell us that the patronage system is at last to be abolished. The most polite thing we can say of the system is, that it is a damnable injustice. We welcome with joy the assurance that patronage will shortly be a thing of the past. But no effort should be spared to safeguard the interests of government employees. If the government is sincere in its desire for Civil Service reform, it should be prepared to at all times entertain concrete proposals from the organizations of those employees. In Great Britain a trades' union has what is called an advisory committee of from three to seven members, according to the strength of the union. The duties of the committee is to advise employers in matters relating to working conditions in the institution concerned. Take, for instance, the Seaman's Union; at least twice a year the advisory committee representing that union is called upon by the President of the Board of Trade for information which the Board requires in drafting new laws and regulations affecting the welfare of seamen, which information the advisory committee is well able to give. Why not an advisory committee to the Civil Service Commission? How beneficial it would be to members of the Commission who are a good deal in the dark regarding certain legislation affecting postal clerks. When the Hon. Mr. Doherty was acting Postmaster General he was asked a question on the floor of the House concerning the semi-staff offices. He replied as follows: "I am somewhat puzzled over semi-staff offices, as I know little about them." An advisory committee could have told the hon. gentleman in an hour what he could not probably have found out in a year. It seems to me that the Civil Service Commission in conjunction with ourselves should welcome such a committee, and I believe that it would prove a tower of strength to the whole of the Civil Service.

BRANCH NOTES.**Brandon.**

The first meeting of the New Year was held on January 24th, and it was well attended, seventy per cent of the members turning out. There was a lot of business to transact, and our Secretary was kept busy reading reports and communications. The resolutions passed at the convention of the Civil Service Federation were endorsed. It was decided to help the fund for appealing the Morson income tax case. Another matter

that received favourable attention was the raising of a fund for the relief of Halifax civil servants. We are working hard for improvements and better conditions in our local office, and expect to meet with a measure of success early.

Regina.

The annual visit of the members of this branch to Moose Jaw took place on January 5th. Some twenty-five of our Regina members enjoyed the trip, and the thanks of all are expressed to the Moose Jaw members for the splendid reception offered. The entertainment provided for us this year took the form of a New Year's smoking concert, held in the Bijou Hall. The "smoker" was a complete success, and that is the least that can be said of it. The local talent of the Moose Jaw office was well to the fore, but special mention must be made of the two excellent sketches produced by "The Popular Owls" players club. This club is certainly an institution of which the Moose Jaw branch should be proud, and the formation of such clubs among our other branches would do much to liven up some of the winter evenings. Splendid, and plentiful, refreshments were served at midnight, and the programme terminated in the wee sma' hours. These visits between our branch and Moose Jaw have now taken a permanent place in the annual work of these two branches, and the resulting feeling of a solid fraternity ensuing from these visits, prove clearly that much good is done through them. We in Regina are now making arrangements for the entertainment of our Moose Jaw friends at an early date, and we offer this suggestion of an annual interchange of visits to our branches in the East, who are, fortunately, situated nearer to each other than is the case with many of our branches in the West.

Good luck to Moose Jaw branch and its members.

St. John.

On January 8th, 1918, Mr. M. J. Potter, retiring Assistant Postmaster, who was in the service 55 years, was presented with a beautifully engraved watch by the Postmaster and his staff in token of esteem in which Mr. Potter was held by them. Mr. Sears, Postmaster, made the presentation, extending to Mr. Potter the best wishes of the staff.

Messrs. J. A. Hughes, R. H. Evans, F. W. MacLennan and G. A. Nuttall, who have been serving as temporary clerks for the past three years, have been appointed permanent clerks.

The meetings of this branch are being well attended. At the next meeting the nomination of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

Kingston.

Not long ago the branch held its annual meeting, compared progress and elected officers for the year.

William McCullagh, a former member of the staff, has been given the Military Cross for valorous action in the field.

The entire office regrets to hear that John Collins, a former faithful letter carrier of many years' service, is seriously ill.

Our holiday rush this year seemed to be as heavy as formerly. Returned soldiers were added to the clerical staff to help along with the work.

Owing to pressure of work in the registration department, two young ladies of the town have been added to the staff of that department.

It is noticed that the Railway Mail Clerks' Association of the United States is the most recent branch of that service to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

Sergeant "Dick" Harris, 20th Battalion, formerly of the Kingston transfer branch of the Railway Mail Service, has met a German bullet and is in hospital at Basingstoke, Hampshire. In the same place is a former clerk acting as a nursing sister of the C.A.M.C.

For the sake of the permanency of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association it is suggested that each branch should invest in a metallic seal, similar to that used by corporations, lodges, notary publics, etc., and should stamp its minutes and other official documents therewith. Failing this a rubber stamp and a supply of embossed stationery seems necessary.

Toronto.

After an absence of one year and a half, on military duty, T. R. Stanley has returned from overseas. He did not get as far as France, but "dit his bit" in the Army Post Office, London, England. Mr. Stanley is a Toronto post office employee of long standing, having twenty-nine years' service to his credit.

R. J. Allwell has been granted leave of absence until the end of June, and at the expiration of that time will be placed on the retired list. Mr. Allwell was for many years a letter carrier, but recently has been attached to the staff of the Chief Post Office Superintendent. He is the father of the late William L. Allwell, former Secretary to the Postmaster, who died in October last.

80,000 "POSTALS" SOLDIERS.

Over 80,000 men from the Imperial postal service have joined the army. Already there were between 2,000 and 3,000 widows, and nearly 3,000 orphans. Some 54 men had been taken prisoners, and over 5,000 men have been killed.

A "POSTIE'S" EVENT.

Joseph Larue, who has been promoted from the position of superintendent of letter carriers in the Ottawa post office to that of general supervisor, was surprised by the whole carriers and sorters staff just after lunch on February 5th and presented with an address of appreciation and an engraved watch. Postmaster Gouin and Assistant Postmaster Pennock were present and endorsed the words of appreciation of Mr. Larue spoken by President Fautoux of the Letter Carriers Branch in making the presentation. Mr. Larue has been in the Service for thirty-five years.

OBITUARY.

P. Marital Cote, K.C., I.S.O., chief clemency officer of the Department of Justice, died suddenly on January 30th. Mr. Cote was fifty-six years of age and a son of the late J. O. Cote of the Privy Council Office. He had been in the Civil Service for many years and occupied a position of great responsibility. His death is deeply regretted in official and social circles where he was known. N. O. Cote, I.S.O., and J. A. Cote, of the Interior, and F. Cote, of Agriculture, are brothers.

A. E. Salmon, of the Central Registry, Militia and Defence, died on January 27th, aged twenty years.

Mary Annette, wife of A. G. Ingalls and daughter of W. G. Parmelee, I.S.O., formerly Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, died at La Prairie, Que., on January 26th.

Mrs. G. H. Brabazon, wife of the former M.P. for Pontiac, Que., died in Ottawa on February 6th at the residence of her son, Claude H. Brabazon, of the Geodetic Survey. She leaves two other sons, three brothers and two sisters, of whom Miss J. M. Murphy, of the Forestry Branch, is one.

THE SOLDIER AND THE WHITE PLAGUE.

A very interesting sketch by a soldier of what happens in a military sanatorium for tuberculosis has just been published by the Military Hospitals Commission. Rest, unlimited fresh air, and proper feeding of course play a large part in the treatment organized by the Military Hospital Commission; but exercise, carefully graduated, and interesting occupations are also employed with most valuable results in restoring the patient to health and energy of body and mind.

Of the 3,480 invalided soldiers now being cared for by the Commission in Canada, 511 are suffering from tuberculosis, besides 94 remaining in English sanatoria.

All these 605 men were passed by medical officers as sound in wind and limb at the time of enlistment. Some of them, doubtless, in their eagerness to serve at the front, concealed facts which would have aroused the doctor's suspicions. Others did not know that their lungs were affected. It is often difficult to detect the trouble in its early stages.

In 223 of the 605, the disease was discovered before the men had a chance to go overseas. That is, it developed under no greater hardship than that of a camp life—no more severe than the experience of a hunting excursion in the woods, which so many people undertake as a holiday recreation.

What does it mean, this discovery of 605 "consumptives" even among the picked men who should be above the average in health and strength?

It means this. The seeds of the disease have been sown in thousands of apparently healthy folk, and simply lie quiet till some new circumstance gives them a chance to spring up and attack the body infected by them. Then they give the man a fight for his life.

If there is one thing certain, it is that the disease can be stamped out.

This can only be done by combining prevention with cure.

Nearly all consumptives can be cured, if the disease has not been allowed to get very far. And the example set by the thorough treatment now given to tuberculous soldiers should be followed in dealing with all others attacked by the disease.

So much for the question of cure. Still more important is the question of prevention. The seeds cannot grow if they are not sown. We must prevent them from being sown.

Those who have the disease can and must be taught how to avoid giving it to others. And all of us must learn to avoid those evil conditions of life which allow the seeds first to enter our bodies and then to germinate and attack us.

Good ventilation, sunlight, and good food thoroughly masticated and digested—with these on our side we can defy the enemy.

Now, more than ever before, it is urgently necessary to increase the health and efficiency of every Canadian, so that when peace comes we can make good the waste of life and health caused by the war. Unhealthy conditions of life and labour must be rooted out as deadly enemies of our country's prosperity. Such conditions exist both in town and country, though much worse in town.

Governments, municipal authorities, anti-tuberculosis leagues, and all of us as private citizens, should act more energetically than ever, and perfect the efficiency of the methods used.

A little hand-book entitled "Fighting Tuberculosis," by Lieut. J. R. Byers, C.A.M.C., who has charge of the two sanatoria at Ste. Agathe, has just been published by the Military Hospitals Commission for the soldiers concerned. Similar pamphlets have been got out by certain local

organizations and insurance companies.

The seeds of safety, in such publications, should be spread as widely and cultivated as actively as the seeds of danger are now being spread and cultivated by our neglect.

"IT IS A GREAT THING."

London Daily Mail.

"It is a great thing, you know, to lead 150 men into action. I am one of the lucky company commanders who are to go over with their companies." —From a letter written to Lady Levinge by Lieutenant the Hon. V. S. T. Harmsworth (Royal Naval Division), before going into action in which he was killed, aged 21. He was known to his men as "Our Jimmy."

"It's a great thing"—to die for England,
Brave young English boy!
These are the things that you bring us,
Tidings of great joy.
Lift up your hearts, then, O, ye mourners,
Follow where he goes;
Weave his words in your crown of laurel
With the English rose.

It's a great thing to die for freedom
As the English die,
To lead your comrades into battle—
When drear dawn is nigh,
To fear not death, nor to regard it,
But confront the foe,
With a word that men's hearts hold fast to
All the way they go.

It's a great thing—and great for ever
Shall your young fame be,
Your words be graven on the white walls
Of our English sea.
By sea and land we shall remember
Till at end of all
We hear your voice among the shadows
Like a bugle call.

THE OPEN DOOR.

(By J. Sydney Roe.)

There's a nice little woman who lives down
our street,
Her place is so tidy, and wholesome, and
neat,

It's the cleanest and best of the houses by
far,
And from sunrise to sunrise the door is
ajar.

Her man's at the front, and her big strap-
ping lad
Is over in Shorncliffe—he'll soon join his
dad,
And she's all alone; when she goes out to
char
She's careful to see that the door's left
ajar.

I asked her one day when I saw her go
out
If she wasn't afraid, with the burglars
about,
And she smiled a quaint smile when she
said straight to me
"Why all that I have is now over the
sea."

She leaves the door open, the neighbors all
say,
In case they come home when she's out for
the day,
The house is all ready, and clean as a
pin
Whenever her big strapping soldiers walk
in.

So she sits there and watches and waits
for her men,
"If the chance came," she says, "I would
give them again!
If they never come home we shall very soon
meet,"
Says the quaint little woman who lives
down our street.

HER ALL.

Not long ago there descended from
a New York train that had just pulled
into a Montreal station a woman ap-
proaching middle age and a stalwart
young man. Without loss of time
they directed their steps to a recruit-
ing station.

"This is my son," said the woman
to the officer in charge. "He is
eighteen years old to-day, and has
come to enlist."

While the young recruit was pass-
ing his examination, the mother told
her story.

"We were living in New York when
the war began," she said, "my hus-
band and I and our two boys. We
are Canadian born. My husband and

elder son returned to Canada at once and both are in the service of the King. This, my younger boy, has waited impatiently for this birthday that would see him a man and a soldier, and now I will be free to devote myself to munitions work or nursing or anything else that I can do and may be needed for."

"SACRIFICE GUNS."

The following extract from the second volume of "Canada in Flanders" gives further particulars of the last gallant fight and heroic death of Lieut. Charles Penner Cotton of the Department of the Interior:

It was during the general retirement from the east of Sanctuary Wood that two of our guns were lost. Those guns were 18-pounders, and had been brought up to within 400 yards of the front line and established in gun-pits. They were to be used only in case of emergency, as their fire would be sure to disclose their position to the enemy. Owing to their position and purpose they were known as "sacrifice guns." Lieut. C. P. Cotton, of the 1st Divisional Artillery, was in command of them.

A German aeroplane found these guns on Friday morning (June 2nd) and particular attention was immediately paid to them in the midst of the general bombardment of our trenches and positions. Lieut. Cotton's gun-crews suffered, and he reinforced them with Sappers James E. Hood and Chambers, who were in charge of an emergency wireless station situated within a few yards of the gun-pits.

Cotton opened fire at 1.45 in the afternoon, and, assisted by his three surviving gunners and the two sappers, continued to fire until the enemy came over Observatory Ridge to within a few yards of the gun-pits. He then ordered a retirement. Sapper Hood rushed into his wireless dug-

out, destroyed his instrument, and then escaped with a bullet through the bone of his arm. Lieut. Cotton and the others of the gun crews were not so fortunate. They died near the gun-pits—they and their guns having served their desperate purpose to the end—and so they, too, made the great sacrifice.

BEATING THE H. C. L.

Employees of a big Toronto factory are putting up a very successful resistance to the advancing cost of living by sensibly using the unfailing method of co-operative buying direct from the producers.

The "Globe" describes the operation as follows:

Once every week a treasurer, or steward, appointed by the men in the factory, goes round among them with an order list, and hears from each man what his weekly needs will be—so many pounds of bacon, so many dozen eggs, so many crates of berries and so on. When he gets the orders he proceeds to add the pounds of bacon, the berries, and all the items of the orders, in lists by themselves, finding the total number of eggs required, the number of sides or backs of bacon, the number of hams, etc.

Then he sends his order. One firm in a town up the line gets a wire to send in the bacon, another firm up north gets an order for eggs, a grower in the fruit belt also gets an order for his produce, and a creamery for as many pounds of butter as will tide the employees of the Toronto firm and their families over a week's needs.

When the various consignments arrive they are divided up per specification, the money is handed over, cash on delivery, the treasurer makes out his own cheques for the amount due each consignee, and the end of the transaction is that each householder in the co-operative scheme has saved from three dollars a week up, according to the size of his family, and

three, four, five and six dollars saved in a week's household expenses amounts to a tidy sum at the end of the year.

"Where does the saving come in?" Well, just in the difference between butter at thirty-one to thirty-four cents country price and at forty-five cents a pound city price. The difference between eggs at thirty-five and thirty-six cents a dozen and fifty. Other commodities are in proportion, and the only one who is unhappy is the profiteer.

A MOTHER'S REVENGE.

(A Story told by Mark Irish)

A young Canadian went to the front and his mother went to work in a munitions factory.

One day a telegram from the Militia Department arrived at the factory, addressed to the mother. As is the custom, the matron of the women employees opened it and read that the woman's son had been killed in action.



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ANNUAL examinations for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, March 12, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The matron went to the shop where the woman was operating a lathe and said to her, "Come with me to the rest room."

"You have news for me," was the reply. "What is it?"

"Come away and I'll tell you," said the matron.

"You don't need to," answered the mother. "I know. He's dead."

The matron nodded silently and then said again, "Come away to the rest room, then I'll walk home with you."

The woman turned back to her work. "I'm not going home," she said, "I haven't time. *This machine shall turn more shells to-day than it ever did in a day before.*"

And it did.

THE SLACKER.

Beautiful Mary sat decked for the ball,

And waited her Tom, Dick or Harry to call.

He came in silk hat,

With long tails aflag;

He's gay and he's bonny,

Though you might think it funny,
Where men for sweet woman are
dying and all.

Beautiful Mary sat there at the ball,
A khaki clad hero came at her call.

He was minus a limb,—

He was scarred—he was thin.

He's not gay, no, or bonny,

And you might think it funny,
But he's been where men die for their
country and all.

Beautiful Mary sat thinking at home,
And waited again gay lover to call.

He came in his carriage

To ask her in marriage.

* * * * *

He's still gay and bonny,

And you'll not think it funny

That's he's gone at her call

To die if need be for his woman and
all.

—I. M. C. Thompson.

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